THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1799. [No 1920.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Middletown, on this Island, containing 95 Acres, well watered, with a good Dwelling-House, and other neceſſary Buildings, and a good Orchard, &c. thereon.

Likewiſe a Houſe and 62 Acres, of Land on the Iſland of Jamestown.—Alſo another Lot on ſaid Iſland, of 30 Acres, and one Half of a Houſe—For further Particulars inquire of JONATHAN HOPKINS, living on the firſt mentioned Premiſes.

WHEREAS MARTHA HOLLAND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of JOHN HOLLAND, late of the ſame Newport, Mariner, did on the ſeventeenth Day of January, *A. D.* 1799, lodge her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County aforeſaid, praying for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, that the Bond of Marriage between her and her ſaid Huſband may be diſſolved, and a Decree of Divorce from the Bond aforeſaid promulgated:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to the ſaid John Holland, and to all other Perſons concerned, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid County, on the firſt Monday of March next, and ſhew Cauſe, why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER AVERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Chaiſe-maker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the ſaid County of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Averell, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency, granted to the ſaid Ebenezer by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in June, *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

THE Creditors of Azariah Albro, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Leather-Dreſſer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, on the third Monday of February next, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition, there pending, praying for the Benefit of the Act paſſed June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'ry.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

STEPHEN PIERCE

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniſeed; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH BURRILL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin-Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County aforeſaid, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to the ſaid Joſeph by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in January *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

CHOICE Good FRESH RAISINS, to be ſold, by Caſk, or by Retail, 8 Pounds for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON'S, at the Poſt-Office.

PLAN of a LOAN.

FOR FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, the Preſident of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States, from the Bank of the United States, or from any other bodies politic or corporate, or from any perſon or perſons, and upon ſuch terms and conditions as he ſhall judge moſt advantageous for the United States, a ſum not exceeding five millions of dollars, ſo however, that no contract or engagement be made which ſhall preclude the United States from reimburſing any ſum or ſums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of ſuch loan. And whereas it is declared by the ſaid act, that ſo much as may be neceſſary of the ſurplus of the duties on imports and tonnage beyond the permanent appropriation heretofore charged upon them by law, ſhall be pledged and appropriated for paying the intereſt, and alſo for paying and diſcharging the principal ſum or ſums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, purſuant to the authority aforeſaid. And whereas by the ſaid act, the faith of the United States is pledged to eſtabliſh ſufficient permanent revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the proviſions before mentioned for paying the intereſt and principal ſums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed purſuant to the ſaid act. And whereas the Preſident of the United States did by an act or commiſſion under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, authoriſe and empower the Secretary of the Treaſury, to borrow on behalf of the United States any ſum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars, and to make ſuch contract or contracts as ſhould be neceſſary, and for the intereſt of the United States, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs above recited.

Now Therefore the underſigned, Secretary of the Treaſury, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs, and the authority from the Preſident of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby, on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

1ſt. A book for receiving ſubſcriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the uſe of the United States ſhall be opened in the City of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States, on Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of February enſuing, which book ſhall continue open for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, until the whole of the ſaid five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed. If more than five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed on the firſt day of opening the ſaid loan, the ſurplus ſhall be deducted in proportion to the ſums ſubſcribed by individuals, exceeding four thouſand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be ſubſcribed, there ſhall be forthwith depoſited and paid the ſum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of 12 dollars and fifty cents, ſhall be made within the firſt ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September and October enſuing. The Secretary of the Treaſury however reſerves the right of reducing the number of inſtallments by ſpecial agreements with the individuals who may become ſubſcribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any inſtallment of the ſums ſubſcribed according to the tenor of the ſecond article, the next preceding inſtallment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which ſhall have been paid, for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, ſhall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The ſums ſubſcribed ſhall and may be paid to the credit of the United States at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of diſcount and depoſit of the ſaid Bank at Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleſton, or at either of the banks of Salem in Maſſachuſetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode Iſland, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments the receipts of the Caſhiers of the offices of diſcount and depoſit, and of the Banks aforeſaid, ſhall be received at the Bank of the United States, as equivalent to money; but no payment of a ſubſequent inſtallment ſhall be received at any other place, than that where the firſt inſtallment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in caſe any depoſits ſhall be made at the offices of diſcount or depoſit, or at either of the Banks aforeſaid, which ſhall not be applied to the payment of the firſt inſtallment of ſubſcriptions to the Loan aforeſaid, the ſaid depoſits ſhall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treaſury.

5th. For the ſums or number of ſhares of one hundred dollars, which may be ſubſcribed, certificates ſhall be given by the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, which ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement, and delivery of the parties in whoſe favour the ſaid certificates may be iſſued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the ſecond article preceding.

6th. The ſums ſubſcribed and paid in purſuance of the tenor of the ſecond article preceding, ſhall, after the ſaid payments have been completed, conſtitute a funded capital ſtock divided into ſhares of one hundred dollars each, which capital ſtock ſhall bear intereſt at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the reſpective inſtallments payable quarter yearly at the Treaſury of the United States, or of the Loan Offices, where the ſame may ſtand credited, until the laſt day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the laſt day of December, in the ſaid year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and after reaſonable notice to the creditors, which ſhall be given by an advertiſement in ſome public newſpaper, printed at the ſeat of government of the United States, the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall be redeemable at the pleaſure of the United States by the reimburſment of the whole ſum or ſums borrowed, and which may conſtitute the ſaid capital ſtock, either at the Treaſury of the United States, or at the loan-offices where the ſame may ſtand credited.

8th. The credits for the capital ſtock ſhall and may be ſeparately certified in ſums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thouſand, four thouſand, or ten thouſand dollars, and the credits ſo certified ſhall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treaſury and the Loan Offices reſpectively, in purſuance of the rules which have been, or which may be eſtabliſhed relative to the tranſfer of the funded ſtock of the United States.

9th. A ſufficient ſum of the ſurplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States, are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in purſuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congreſs herein before recited.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of (*L. S.*) the Treaſury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.

January 12.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

WHEREAS a Book for receiving Subſcriptions, to a Loan of *Five Millions of Dollars*, for the uſe of the United States, will be opened at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 28th February enſuing, on the conditions preſcribed by the Secretary of the Treaſury, in the propoſals by him made on the 12th January inſtant;—And whereas it is declared, that any ſum, or ſums ſubſcribed to the aforeſaid Loan, may be paid at this Bank;

Wherefore, for the accommodation of the Inhabitants of this State and its vicinity, who may be deſirous of becoming ſubſcribers to the aforeſaid Loan: *It is Reſolved*, That the Caſhier of this Bank be, and he is hereby authorized, to receive until Friday, the fifteenth day of February, Propoſals for Subſcription to the aforeſaid Loan, on the perſon or perſons ſo requeſting to ſubſcribe, depoſiting in this Bank, for every hundred dollars by him or them requeſted, to have ſubſcribed, in his, or their names, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, to pay the firſt inſtallment; ſubject to the order of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

And the Caſhier of the Bank will tranſmit the propoſals for Subſcription, to be ſubſcribed in conformity thereto: And at the ſame time will forward duplicate receipts of the ſum depoſited, as payment of the firſt inſtallment on the ſums requeſted to be ſubſcribed.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.

Newport, January 25, 1799.

European Intelligence.

RASTADT, Nov. 7.

THE French Miniſters have preſented to the Deputies of the Empire the two following Notes;

FIRST NOTE.

The underſigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the French Republic for the negociation with the German Empire, have received the Note of the Deputation of the Empire, which was communicated to them on the 26th of laſt Vendemaire by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Emperor. It is difficult, after having read this *aſtoniſhing* anſwer to the Note preſented by the underſigned on the 24th of laſt month, to moderate the expreſſion of the painful ſentiments it calls forth. In the groundleſs, difficulties with which it is filled; in the affectation with which things are called in queſtion which have long been decided; in the ambiguity of the articles agreed to; in the ſeries of unfounded and improper obſervations with which whole pages are filled, it is impoſſible not to perceive a very dilatory view, and to

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[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1799. [No. 1920.]

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TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Middletown, on this Island, containing 95 Acres, well watered, with a good Dwelling-House, and other neceſſary Buildings, and a good Orchard, &c. thereon.

Likewiſe a Houſe and 62 Acres, of Land on the Iſland of Jamestown.—Alſo another Lot on ſaid Iſland, of 30 Acres, and one Half of a Houſe—For further Particulars inquire of JONATHAN HOPKINS, living on the firſt mentioned Premiſes.

WHEREAS MARTHA HOLLAND, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of JOHN HOLLAND, late of the ſame Newport, Mariner, did on the ſeventeenth Day of January, *A. D.* 1799, lodge her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County aforeſaid, praying for divers Cauſes therein ſet forth, that the Bond of Marriage between her and her ſaid Huſband may be diſſolved, and a Decree of Divorce from the Bond aforeſaid promulgated:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to the ſaid John Holland, and to all other Perſons concerned, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for ſaid County, on the firſt Monday of March next, and ſhew Cauſe, why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

THE Creditors of EBENEZER AVERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Chaiſe-maker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the ſaid County of Newport, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Averell, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency, granted to the ſaid Ebenezer by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in June, *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.
Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

THE Creditors of Azariah Albro, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Leather-Dreſſer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, on the third Monday of February next, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why his Petition, there pending, praying for the Benefit of the Act paſſed June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

F. D. CHANNING, Dep. Sec'ry.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

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Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN,
Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

STEPHEN PIERCE
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniſeed; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

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THE Creditors of JOSEPH BURRILL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Tin-Plate Worker, are hereby notified to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County aforeſaid, on the firſt Monday of March next, to nominate Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph, and otherwiſe to carry into Effect the Act of Inſolvency granted to the ſaid Joſeph by the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion held in January *A. D.* 1798.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 18th Jan. 1799.

CHOICE Good FRESH RAISINS, to be ſold, by Caſk, or by Retail, 8 Pounds for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON'S, at the Poſt-Office.

PLAN of a LOAN.

FOR FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, the Preſident of the United States is authoriſed to borrow on behalf of the United States, from the Bank of the United States, or from any other bodies politic or corporate, or from any perſon or perſons, and upon ſuch terms and conditions as he ſhall judge moſt advantageous for the United States, a ſum not exceeding five millions of dollars, ſo however, that no contract or engagement be made which ſhall preclude the United States from reimburſing any ſum or ſums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of ſuch loan. And whereas it is declared by the ſaid act, that ſo much as may be neceſſary of the ſurplus of the duties on imports and tonnage beyond the permament appropriation heretofore charged upon them by law, ſhall be pledged and appropriated for paying the intereſt, and alſo for paying and diſcharging the principal ſum or ſums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, purſuant to the authority aforeſaid. And whereas by the ſaid act, the faith of the United States is pledged to eſtabliſh ſufficient permament revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the proviſions before mentioned for paying the intereſt and principal ſums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed purſuant to the ſaid act. And whereas the Preſident of the United States did by an act or commiſſion under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, authoriſe and empower the Secretary of the Treaſury to borrow on behalf of the United States any ſum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars, and to make ſuch contract or contracts as ſhould be neceſſary, and for the intereſt of the United States, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs above recited.

Now Therefore the undeſigned, Secretary of the Treaſury, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs, and the authority from the Preſident of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby, on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

1ſt. A book for receiving ſubſcriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the uſe of the United States ſhall be opened in the City of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States, on Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of February enſuing, which book ſhall continue open for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, until the whole of the ſaid five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed. If more than five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed on the firſt day of opening the ſaid loan, the ſurplus ſhall be deducted in proportion to the ſums ſubſcribed by individuals, exceeding four thouſand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be ſubſcribed, there ſhall be forthwith depoſited and paid the ſum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of 12 dollars and fifty cents, ſhall be made within the firſt ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September and October enſuing. The Secretary of the Treaſury however reſerves the right of reducing the number of inſtallments by ſpecial agreements with the individuals who may become ſubſcribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any inſtallment of the ſums ſubſcribed according to the tenor of the ſecond article, the next preceding inſtallment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which ſhall have been paid, for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, ſhall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The ſums ſubſcribed ſhall and may be paid to the credit of the United States at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of diſcount and depoſit of the ſaid Bank at Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleſton, or at either of the banks of Salem in Maſſachuſetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode Iſland, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments the receipts of the Caſhiers of the offices of diſcount and depoſit, and of the Banks aforeſaid, ſhall be received at the Bank of the United States, as equivalent to money; but no payment of a ſubſequent inſtallment ſhall be received at any other place, than that where the firſt inſtallment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in caſe any depoſits ſhall be made at the offices of diſcount or depoſit, or at either of the Banks aforeſaid, which ſhall not be applied to the payment of the firſt inſtallment of ſubſcriptions to the Loan aforeſaid, the ſaid depoſits ſhall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treaſury.

5th. For the ſums or number of ſhares of one hundred dollars, which may be ſubſcribed, certificates ſhall be given by the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, which ſhall aſſignable by indorſement, and delivery of the parties in whoſe favour the ſaid certificates may be iſſued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the ſecond article preceding.

6th. The ſums ſubſcribed and paid in purſuance of the tenor of the ſecond article preceding, ſhall, after the ſaid payments have been completed, conſtitute a funded capital ſtock divided into ſhares of one hundred dollars each, which capital ſtock ſhall bear intereſt at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the reſpective inſtallments payable quarter yearly at the Treaſury of the United States, or of the Loan Offices, where the ſame may ſtand credited, until the laſt day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the laſt day of December, in the ſaid year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and after reaſonable notice to the creditors, which ſhall be given by an advertiſement in ſome public newſpaper, printed at the ſeat of government of the United States, the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall be redeemable at the pleaſure of the United States by the reimburſment of the whole ſum or ſums borrowed, and which may conſtitute the ſaid capital ſtock, either at the Treaſury of the United States, or at the loan-offices where the ſame may ſtand credited.

8th. The credits for the capital ſtock ſhall and may be ſeparately certified in ſums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thouſand, four thouſand, or ten thouſand dollars, and the credits ſo certified ſhall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treaſury and the Loan Offices reſpectively, in purſuance of the rules which have been, or which may be eſtabliſhed relative to the tranſfer of the funded ſtock of the United States.

9th. A ſufficient ſum of the ſurplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States, are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in purſuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congreſs herein before recited.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of (*L. S.*) the Treaſury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

January 12.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

WHEREAS a Book for receiving Subſcriptions, to a Loan of *Five Millions of Dollars*, for the uſe of the United States, will be opened at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 28th February enſuing, on the conditions preſcribed by the Secretary of the Treaſury, in the propoſals by him made on the 12th January inſtant;—And whereas it is declared, that any ſum, or ſums ſubſcribed to the aforeſaid Loan, may be paid at this Bank;

Wherefore, for the accommodation of the Inhabitants of this State and its vicinity, who may be deſirous of becoming ſubſcribers to the aforeſaid Loan; *It is Reſolved*, That the Caſhier of this Bank be, and he is hereby authorized, to receive until Friday, the fifteenth day of February, Propoſals for Subſcription to the aforeſaid Loan, on the perſon or perſons ſo requeſting to ſubſcribe, depoſiting in this Bank, for every hundred dollars by him or them requeſted, to have ſubſcribed, in his, or their names, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents, to pay the firſt inſtallment; ſubject to the order of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

And the Caſhier of the Bank will tranſmit the propoſals for Subſcription, to be ſubſcribed in conformity thereto; And at the ſame time will forward duplicate receipts of the ſum depoſited, as payment of the firſt inſtallment on the ſums requeſted to be ſubſcribed.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, CASHIER.

Newport, January 25, 1799.

European Intelligence.

RASTADT, Nov. 7.

THE French Miniſters have preſented to the Deputies of the Empire the two following Notes;

FIRST NOTE.

The undeſigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the French Republic for the negociation with the German Empire, have received the Note of the Deputation of the Empire, which was communicated to them on the 26th of laſt Vendemaire by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Emperor. It is difficult, after having read this *aſtoniſhing* anſwer to the Note preſented by the undeſigned on the 12th of laſt month, to moderate the expreſſion of the painful ſentiments it calls forth. In the groundleſs difficulties with which it is filled; in the affectation with which things are called in queſtion which have long been decided; in the ambiguity of the articles agreed to; in the ſeries of unfounded and improper obſervations with which whole pages are filled, it is impoſſible not to perceive a very dilatory view, and to

conceive serious doubts of the real intention of the Deputies of the Empire. The French Republic wills no war, but it does not seek it; it wishes to conclude a peace. Is the Deputation resolved only to talk of it? The generosity of the French Government has exceeded all hopes; no concession on her part can therefore be expected. The undersigned persist in the tenor of the Note of the 12th Vendemaire.

(Signed) BONNIER.
JEAN DEBRY,
ROBERJOT.

Rastadt, the 7th Brumaire,
7th year of the French Republic.

SECOND NOTE.

The undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, for the Negociation with the German Empire, have received the Note transmitted to them on the 2d of this present month of Brumaire, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire. Though the demand contained in this Note belongs to the Military Department, which is not within the limits of their powers, yet they have no hesitation to refer, in regard to this point, to their frequently repeated declaration respecting the retreat of the troops, by assuring the Deputation of the Empire, that they are ready to do every thing in their power, which can mitigate and soften such measures as may appear rigorous; but that at the same time they cannot forbear observing, that nothing can afford a stronger proof, that peace is not the wish of the Deputies of the Empire, than this uselessness and the repeated supplications in regard to things, which can only be definitely settled, to the satisfaction of both powers, by a peace.

(Signed) BONNIER,
JEAN DEBRY,
ROBERJOT.

Rastadt, 16th Brumaire,
7th year of the French Republic.

MILAN, Oct. 20.

Three of our Directory and fifty Legislators suspected of want of affection for France have been displaced by a Fructidorian process.—They have protested.

GENOA, Oct. 23.

It is generally believed that the French troops assembled at Massa, are going to garrison Livorno and Porto Ferrayo, to prevent the British men of war and cruizers from harbouring them. Every day arrive here young French men from Marseilles and the South of France to avoid enlistment.

PARIS, October 27.

We learn from good authority (say letters from Dantzick) that the Prince of Conde has been killed by a musket ball at the moment when he was endeavouring to put in subordination the corps he commands, and of which every officer and soldier would be the Chief. It is asserted it is forbidden in Russia to speak of the death of the Prince, under the most severe penalties.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Admiralty Office, October 23.

Alcmene, off Alexandria, August 22, 1798.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that La Legere French gunboat, mounting two six-pounders, some swivels, and sixty-one men, was captured this day by his Majesty's ship under my command.

Though every preparation was made for running along side and boarding her, to save any despatches she might have for Buonaparte, we could not prevent their being thrown overboard, which was however perceived by John Taylor and James Harding, belonging to the Alcmene, who at the risk of their lives, (the ship then going between five and six knots) dashed overboard, and saved the whole of them.

Both men were most fortunately picked up by the boat that was sent after them, and I conceive it my duty to make known the very spirited conduct they shewed on this occasion, for the good of the service.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE HOPE.

To Samuel Hood, Esq;
Captain of his Majesty's ship Zealous.

La Legere is 46 days from Toulon, bound to Alexandria, with Despatches for General Buonaparte.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Graham Moore, Commander of his Majesty's ship Melampus, to Sir John Borlase Warren, dated at Sea, off Lough Swilly, the 16th inst.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 13th instant, at midnight, being well up towards St. John's Point, we discovered two large ships close to us on our weather beam; on seeing us they hauled up on the opposite tack; as I had not the least doubt of their being two of the enemy's frigates, we tacked and closed with the nearest in an hour, going ten knots. After hailing and ordering her to bring to without effect, she trying to get away athwart our fiers, we opened such a fire upon her as completely unrigged her in about 25 minutes, and forced her to bring to and surrender; she proved to be La Resolute French Frigate, commanded by Jean Pierre Barqueau, mounting 40 guns and 500 seamen and troops on board; the other frigate was L'Immortalite, of 44 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck, and 600 seamen and soldiers; she made several signals whilst we were occupied with her consort, but gave us no disturbance.

I have the honor to be, &c.
GRAHAM MOORE.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay,
Martinique, Sept. 8, 1798.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you for the information of their Lordships that since my letter to you of the 10th of February last, the ships and vessels of his Majesty's Squadron under my command have re-captured six British and Sixteen American vessels of different denominations, bound to and from these islands.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HENRY HARVEY.

EVAN NEPEAN, Esq;

Advices were yesterday received at the Admiralty Office, from Vice Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, giving an account of his having effected a landing on the Texel island, taken possession of it, and then secured the command of the Texel river. The safe and capacious bay which this island affords to our shipping, will render it a valuable acquisition.

The Roche is said by Lieutenant Waterhouse to have fought well; she was engaged by two of our line of battle ships for three hours and a half.

Despatches were this morning received at the Admiralty, containing the account of the capture of La Immortalite French frigate, by his Majesty's ship Fishguard, off the Coast of Ireland.

The Emperor of Morocco, has it seems, lately issued orders for the seizure of all vessels belonging to the republic of Hamburgh.

October 25.

It is understood that the new Packet, which carries out the American Mail, and is now under orders for sailing, will convey to America a treaty of OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE between the two countries.

TUNNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

The proposal for opening a direct communication between the two great maritime counties of Essex and Kent, by a cylindrical tunnel of key'd stones, bids fair to be adopted by a general subscription of the principal inhabitants of both; this subaqueous work is proposed to be in a direct line from Gravesend to the opposite shore, west above Tilbury fort. Government have already given their sanction to the work. The extreme width of the river at high water, on this spot, is 80 yards; the depth about 4 fathoms and an half. The central point of the segment, which is to form the tunnel, will be 29 feet below the bed of the river, and the diameter of the tunnel 16 feet in the clear, and to be lighted up with lamps.—The substratum for more than three parts over, is known to be of chalk; and it is conjectured that the other part is at least a chalky clay, equally favourable for the operation.—The estimate of the whole, including pipes, lamps, steam-engine, and all other machinery, and materials, amounts to 15 975l.—The projecting engineer on this occasion is a Mr. Dodd, who, on Thursday last, laid his plan before the Judges of Assize, and Magistrates, assembled at Chelmsford, and next week he proposes making a similar display of it at the Assizes in Kent; after which a meeting will be convened in town of the principal gentlemen of each county, in order to propose a general adoption of the plan, and the means of carrying the same into immediate execution.

November 15.

The French papers are entirely silent on the state of the interior of France; but from an English gentleman just arrived, who had been for some time a prisoner in that country, and had been marched about twelve hundred miles, in different directions, we learn, that a very general discontent prevails against the present government. Notwithstanding the pains taken by the Directory to conceal the disaster in the Mediterranean, it was pretty generally known, and created much murmuring and discontent.—Throughout the whole country, the proportion of women to men appeared to be about twenty to one. Old men and boys only were to be seen, and the new requisition of 200 000 men it seems impossible for the whole extent of France to supply.

Intelligence had been received at Amsterdam that the Portugese Governors of Goa and Mosambique have broke off all connection with the Isle of France and Reunion, and seized four French ships belonging to that quarter.

November 19.

In consequence of the remonstrance made by the American Ambassador, the State prisoners in the several gaols in Dublin received official notice from the Irish Government on Tuesday last, stating that they could not go to any part of the United States as had been proposed.

Government has it now, it is said, in contemplation to send them to his Majesty's possessions in Canada.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.

Holt the Chief of the Rebels has surrendered to Lord Powerscourt, on terms of transportation for life. He has been brought in and lodged at the Castle. The capture of Buonaparte could not produce greater rejoicings than appear on this occasion.

Yesterday application was made by counsellors Curran and Johnson, to the court of king's bench, for an habeas corpus, to bring before that court Theobald Wolfe Tone, grounded on the affidavit of his father, Mr. Peter Tone, purporting that Theobald Wolfe Tone was tried by a court martial, on a charge of high treason, and was ordered for execution, though the said T. Wolfe Tone did not belong to his Majesty's army, &c. and that such proceedings and sentence was pronounced during the sitting of his majesty's law courts.

The court ordered the habeas corpus, and that the prisoner should be brought up to the bar of the court INSTANTER.

In some short time an answer was made to the court, that Theobald Wolfe Tone was unfit to be brought up, having dangerously wounded himself, and the surgeon belonging to the 5th dragoons appearing to give testimony the court ordered him to be examined, when he deposed, that he had visited T. W. Tone in the provot marshalsea, who was incapable of being removed in consequence of his making an attempt on his life, having with a razor cut his throat, across nearly from ear to ear, and also separated his wind pipe—that languishing under his present condition, he could not be moved without immediate danger to his life—

The following is a copy of a correspondence between Theobald Wolfe Tone and major general the Earl of Cavan, dated Derry Prison, 12 Brumaire, an. 6, 3d Nov. 1798, N. S.

"*My Lord.*

"On my arrival here, Major Chester informed me that his orders from your Lordship in consequence, as I presume, of the direction, of government, were, that I should be put in irons: I take it for granted, those orders were issued in ignorance of the rank I have the honor to hold in the armies of the French republic; I am, in consequence, to apprise your lordship, that I am brevetted as chief de brigade in the infantry, since the first Messidor an. 4; that I have been promoted to the rank of adjutant-general the 2d Nivose, an. 6; and finally, that I have served as such, attached to General Hardy, since the 3d Thermidor an 6, by virtue of the orders of the minister at war. Major Chester, to whom I have shewn my commission can satisfy your Lordship as to the fact, and General Hardy will ascertain the authenticity of the documents.

"Under these circumstances, I address myself to your lordship, as a man of honor and a soldier; and I do protest, in the most precise and strongest manner, against the indignity intended against the honor of the French army in my person; and I claim the rights and privileges of a prisoner of war, agreeably to my rank and situation in an army not less to be respected in all points, than any other which exists in Europe.

"From the situation your lordship holds under this government, I must presume you have a discretionary power to act according to circumstances; and I cannot for a moment doubt but what I have now explained to your Lordship will induce you to give immediate orders that the honor of the French nation and the French army be respected in my person; and that of course I shall suffer no coercion other than is common with the rest of my brave comrades, whom the fortune of war has for the moment deprived of their liberty.—I am, my Lord, with great respect.

"Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
"T. W. TONE, *dit* Smith, adj. gen."

ANSWER,

From major-general the Earl of Cavan, to Theobald Wolfe Tone.

"Ramelsanna, November 3, 1798.

SIR,

"I have received your letter of this date, from Derry goal, in which you inform me that you consider your being ordered into irons as an insult and degradation to the rank you hold in the army of the French republic, and that you protest, in the most precise and strongest manner against such indignity. Had you been a native of France, or of any other country not belonging to the British empire, indisputably it would be so; but the motive that directed me to give the order I did this morning, for your being put in irons, was, that I looked on you (and you have proved yourself) a traitor and rebel to your sovereign and native country, and as such you shall be treated by me.

"I shall enforce the order I gave this morning, and I lament, as a man, the fate that awaits you; every indulgence shall be granted you by me individually, that is not inconsistent with my public duty.

"I am, sir, your humble servant.
"CAVAN, major general."

NORFOLK, January 8.

The brig Industry, Capt. Lombard, in 20 days from Jamaica, bound to this port, was blown ashore on Saturday evening, on Willoughby beach.

By some gentlemen, passengers in the above vessel, we are informed, that about the 19th of Dec. a brig arrived at Kingston, after a short passage from Ireland, and brought accounts of Admiral Lord Duncan having captured six Dutch ships of the line, that were attempting to get out of the Texel.—Kingston was illuminated on the evening the news arrived there.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, North-Carolina, December 26th, '98.

"ON the 24th our State Legislature rose, after a session of 36 days. It is with honor to themselves, and with pleasure I remark it, that the utmost harmony and good-will subsisted among the members; for though there is a little difference of opinion as to the policy of some of the measures of the Federal government, yet they scouted every thing like jacobin violence, or illegal censure on the constituted authorities of their country, and agreed in the good old maxim, "United we stand, and divided we fall"—and this impression when the *violent* resolutions from Kentucky were communicated and read in the house of commons about the *Alien and Sedition laws* passed last session of Congress, they were sent to the Senate, where, after being read they were *laid on the table* without further order.

The Legislature has also voted a warm address to the President of the United States, expressive of their approbation and confidence in his conduct—this had a feeble opposition in the commons, but was carried unanimous in the Senate."

January 18.

We have received by the Pinckney, arrived at New York, from Cadiz, the following IMPORTANT LETTER, from our Consul at Algiers, to Joseph Yznardi, Esq;

(CIRCULAR.)

Algiers, 9th Oct. 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you that on the 5th inst. was sent into, this port, by an Algerine corsair of 16 guns, the brig Mary of Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo of wines. Said brig had an American sea letter and register, but no Mediterranean passport—The treaty concluded, fifth Sept. 1795, between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the latter part of the 4th article of said treaty runs thus; "That 18 months shall be the term allowed for furnishing the vessels of the United States with passports."

This vessel having no M. Passport by the Algerine marine laws, and the caution of this government with all nations they are at peace with is, that it is by the Mediterranean passport, and real American colours, that the said vessel is known to be, by the Barbary States a vessel they are at peace with. The fatal consequence of having no M. passport is, that the master and crew are liable to be made slaves, the vessel and cargo declared a legal prize—But the Dey and Ministry, by the greatest efforts on my part, and by the influence of our friends, finally this day liberated the crew, passengers, vessel and cargo; declaring that if ever any other American vessels should be brought into their ports having no M. passports, that they will be condemned as legal prizes. If there is a deficiency in the passport, the part which each of the Algerine corsairs have not agreeing with the cut of the pass which the merchant vessel of the United States has, the cargo will be condemned—this is the custom of this government with all nations they are at peace with, and of which circumstance I have known many instances during my captivity of 10 years and 41 days.—The 8th article of the Treaty of the United States with Algiers is as follows:—"That any citizen of the United States, having bought any prize condemned by the Algerines, shall not be re-captured by the corsairs of the regency then at sea; although they have no M. passport, a certificate from the American Consul resident, being deemed sufficient, until such passports can be procured."

By this it is fully clear, that any vessel purchased in Europe by the citizens of the United States, is liable to be made a prize, said vessel having no American passport. In consequence, I forewarn all citizens of the United States of the danger they run in risking their liberty, vessels, and property, for the want of a good M. passport.

I am exceedingly sorry to observe, that our M. passport, does not agree at the top with that exactness, which is necessary to ensure safety, and there should be some other or better parchment adopted—and it is also requisite that all citizens of the United States, marines and passengers on board American or any other vessels, should have a certificate of their citizenship with them, and the seal of the United States or some similar seal thereto, for these people to know thereby that they are Americans—those button seals to a certificate, has not the desired effect in this country.

Given from under my hand and the Consular seal of the United States of America, in Algiers, this 9th day of Oct. 1798.

(Seal) (Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

P. S. Said Brig sailed from St. Lucar 20th Sept. captured by the corsair 26 Oct. Lat. 35, 40, Long. 10, 30, West. Seven of the crew still remain on board the corsair.

January 21.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Betsy says, he was informed the day before he sailed by a gentleman of information, that the court of Spain had sent a special Envoy to Great Britain to negociate a treaty offensive and defensive between those two powers, and to obtain a convoy for their Vera Cruz fleet, with money from South-America, which was stipulated should be appropriated to the payment of the combined Austrian and Russian armies, acting against France.

An American East Indiaman, supposed to belong to Philadelphia, was sent into Guadaloupe about two weeks since.

Died, on the 17th inst. at his house in Chesnut-street, John Laurence, Esq; an ancient and very respectable inhabitant of this city.

ALBANY, January 8.

There are two errors or prejudices, on the subject of government in America, which lead to the most dangerous consequences:

It is often said, that "the sovereign and all other power is seated in the people." They possess it only on the days of their elections. After this, it is the property of their rulers; nor can they exercise or resume it, unless it is abused. It is of importance to circulate this idea, as it leads to order and good government.

The people of America have mistaken the meaning of the word Sovereignty: hence each State pretends to be Sovereign. In Europe it is applied only to those states which possess the power of making war and peace—of forming treaties, and the like. As this power belongs only to Congress, they are the only Sovereign power in the United States.

We commit a similar error in our ideas of the word Independent. No individual state, as such, has any claim to Independence. She is independent only in a union with her sister states in Congress.

[BENJ. FRANKLIN.]

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 19.

Saturday night an attempt was made to set fire to the Continental armed ship, Portsmouth, by some persons belonging on board said ship; they had nearly accomplished their design, when the discovery was made; several brass ends were placed with some light stuff forward, concealed with a coil of rope; happily it did not kindle quick enough to do any material injury, before it was discovered by the centry. Five sailors (said to be English) belonging to the ship, suspected of being concerned in this diabolical plot, have since been confined in irons, and wait the reward due such infernal villainy.

conceive ſerious doubts of the real intention of the Deputies of the Empire. The French Republic wills no war, but it does not fear it; it wiſhes to conclude a peace. Is the Deputation reſolved only to talk of it? The generoſity of the French Government has exceeded all hopes; no conceſſion on her part can therefore be expected. The undersigned perſiſt in the tenor of the Note of the 12th Vendemaire.

(Signed) BONNIER.
JEAN DEBRY,
ROBERJOT.

Raſtadt, the 7th Brumaire,
7th year of the French Republic.

SECOND NOTE.

The undersigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, for the Negociation with the German Empire, have received the Note tranſmitted to them on the 2d of this preſent month of Brumaire, by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Empire. Though the demand contained in this Note belongs to the Military Department, which is not within the limits of their powers, yet they have no heſitation to refer, in regard to this point, to their frequently repeated declaration reſpecting the retreat of the troops, by aſſuring the Deputation of the Empire, that they are ready to do every thing in their power, which can mitigate and ſoften ſuch meaſures as may appear rigorous; but that at the ſame time they cannot forbear obſerving, that nothing can afford a ſtronger proof, that peace is not the wiſh of the Deputies of the Empire, than this unceaſing and the repeated ſupplications in regard to things, which can only be definitely ſettled, to the ſatisfaction of both powers, by a peace.

(Signed) BONNIER,
JEAN DEBRY,
ROBERJOT.

Raſtadt, 16th Brumaire,
7th year of the French Republic.

MILAN, Oct. 20.

Three of our Directory and fifty Legiſlators ſuſpected of want of affection for France have been diſplaced by a Fructidorian proceſs.—They have proteſted.

GENOA, Oct. 23.

It is generally believed that the French troops aſſembled at Maſſa, are going to garriſon Livorno and Porto Ferrayo, to prevent the Britiſh men of war and cruizers from harbouring them. Every day arrive here young French men from Marſeilles and the South of France to avoid enliſtment.

PARIS, October 17.

We learn from good authority (ſay letters from Dantzick) that the Prince of Conde has been killed by a muſket ball at the moment when he was endeavouring to put in ſubordination the corps he commands, and of which every officer and ſoldier would be the Chief. It is aſſerted it is forbidden in Ruſſia to ſpeak of the death of the Prince, under the moſt ſevere penalties.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Admiralty Office, October 23.

Alcmene, off Alexandria, Auguſt 22, 1798.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that La Legere French gunboat, mounting two ſix-pounders, ſome ſwivels, and ſixty-one men, was captured this day by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command.

Though every preparation was made for running along ſide and boarding her, to ſave any diſpatches ſhe might have for Buonaparte, we could not prevent their being thrown overboard, which was however perceived by John Taylor and James Harding, belonging to the Alcmene, who at the riſk of their lives, (the ſhip then going between five and ſix knots) drſhed overboard, and ſaved the whole of them.

Both men were moſt fortunately picked up by the boat that was ſent after them, and I conceive it my duty to make known the very ſpirited conduct they ſhewed on this occaſion, for the good of the ſervice.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
GEORGE HOPE.

To Samuel Hood, Eſq;
Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Zealous.

La Legere is 46 days from Toulon, bound to Alexandria, with Diſpatches for General Buonaparte.

—

Copy of a letter from Capt. Graham Moore, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, dated at Sea, off Lough Swilly, the 16th inſt.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 13th inſtant, at midnight, being well up towards St. John's Point, we diſcovered two large ſhips cloſe to us on our weather beam; on ſeeing us they hauled up on the oppoſite tack; as I had not the leaſt doubt of their being two of the enemy's frigates, we tacked and cloſed with the neareſt in an hour, going ten knots. After hailing and ordering her to bring to without effect, ſhe trying to get away athwart our ſtern, we opened ſuch a fire upon her as completely unrigged her in about 25 minutes, and forced her to bring to and ſurrender; ſhe proved to be La Reſolute French Frigate, commanded by Jean Pierre Barqueau, mounting 40 guns and 500 ſeamen and troops on board; the other frigate was L'Immortalite, of 44 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck, and 600 ſeamen and ſoldiers; ſhe made ſeveral ſignals whilſt we were occupied with her conſort, but gave us no diſturbance.

I have the honor to be, &c.
GRAHAM MOORE.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay,
Martinique, Sept. 8, 1798.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you for the information of their Lordſhips that ſince my letter to you of the 29th of February laſt, the ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty's Squadron under my command have re-captured ſix Britiſh and ſixteen American veſſels of different denominations, bound to and from theſe iſlands.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HENRY HARVEY.

EVAN NEPEAN, Eſq;

Advices were yeſterday received at the Admiralty Office, from Vice Admiral Sir Richard Onſlow, giving an account of his having effected a landing on the Texel iſland, taken poſſeſſion of it, and then ſecured the command of the Texel river. The ſafe and capacious bay which this iſland affords to our ſhipping, will render it a valuable acquiſition.

The Hoche is ſaid by Lieutenant Waterhouſe to have fought well; ſhe was engaged by two of our line of battle ſhips for three hours and a half.

Diſpatches were this morning received at the Admiralty, containing the account of the capture of La Immortalite French frigate, by his Majeſty's ſhip Fiſhguard, off the Coaſt of Ireland.

The Emperor of Morocco, has it ſeems, lately iſſued orders for the ſeizure of all veſſels belonging to the republic of Hamburgh.

October 25.

It is underſtood that the new Packet, which carries out the American Mail, and is now under orders for ſailing, will convey to America a treaty of OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE between the two countries.

TUNNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

The propoſal for opening a direct communication between the two great maritime counties of Eſſex and Kent, by a cylindrical tunnel of key'd ſtones, bids fair to be adopted by a general ſubſcription of the principal inhabitants of both; this ſubaqueous work is propoſed to be in a direct line from Graveſend to the oppoſite ſhore, weſt above Tilbury fort. Government have already given their ſanction to the work. The extreme width of the river at high water, on this ſpot, is 80 yards; the depth about 4 fathoms and an half. The central point of the ſegment, which is to form the tunnel, will be 29 feet below the bed of the river, and the diameter of the tunnel 16 feet in the clear, and to be lighted up with lamps.—The ſubſtratum for more than three parts over, is known to be of chalk; and it is conjectured that the other part is at leaſt a chalky clay, equally favourable for the operation.—The eſtimate of the whole, including pipes, lamps, ſteam-engine, and all other machinery, and materials, amounts to 15 975l.—The projecting engineer on this occaſion is a Mr. Dodd, who, on Thurſday laſt, laid his plan before the Judges of Aſſiſe, and Magiſtrates, aſſembled at Chelmsford, and next week he propoſes making a ſimilar diſplay of it at the Aſſizes in Kent; after which a meeting will be convened in town of the principal gentlemen of each county, in order to propoſe a general adoption of the plan, and the means of carrying the ſame into immediate execution.

November 15.

The French papers are entirely ſilent on the ſtate of the interior of France; but from an Engliſh gentleman juſt arrived, who had been for ſome time a priſoner in that country, and had been marched about twelve hundred miles, in different directions, we learn, that a very general diſcontent prevails againſt the preſent government. Notwithſtanding the pains taken by the Directory to conceal the diſaſter in the Mediterranean, it was pretty generally known, and created much murmuring and diſcontent.—Throughout the whole country, the proportion of women to men appeared to be about twenty to one. Old men and boys only were to be ſeen, and the new requiſition of 200 000 men it ſeems impoſſible for the whole extent of France to ſupply.

Intelligence had been received at Amſterdam that the Portugeſe Governors of Goa and Moſambique have broke off all connection with the Iſle of France and Reunion, and ſeized four French ſhips belonging to that quarter.

November 19.

In conſequence of the remonſtrance made by the American Ambaſſador, the State priſoners in the ſeveral gaols in Dublin received official notice from the Iriſh Government on Tueſday laſt, ſtating that they could not go to any part of the United States as had been propoſed.

Government has it now, it is ſaid, in contemplation to ſend them to his Majeſty's poſſeſſions in Canada.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.

Holt the Chief of the Rebels has ſurrendered to Lord Powerſcourt, on terms of tranſportation for life. He has been brought in and lodged at the Caſtle. The capture of Buonaparte could not produce greater rejoicings than appear on this occaſion.

Yeſterday application was made by counſellors Curran and Johnſon, to the court of king's bench, for an habeas corpus, to bring before that court Theobald Wolfe Tone, grounded on the affidavit of his father, Mr. Peter Tone, purporting that Theobald Wolfe Tone was tried by a court martial, on a charge of high treaſon, and was ordered for execution, though the ſaid T. Wolfe Tone did not belong to his Majeſty's army, &c. and that ſuch proceedings and ſentence was pronounced during the ſitting of his majeſty's law courts.

The court ordered the habeas corpus, and that the priſoner ſhould be brought up to the bar of the court INSTANTER.

In ſome ſhort time an anſwer was made to the court, that Theobald Wolfe Tone was unfit to be brought up, having dangerouſly wounded himſelf, and the ſurgeon belonging to the 5th dragoons appearing to give teſtimony the court ordered him to be examined, when he depoſed, that he had viſited T. W. Tone in the prevot marſhalſea, who was incapable of being removed in conſequence of his making an attempt on his life, having with a razor cut his throat, across nearly from ear to ear, and alſo ſeparated his wind pipe—that languiſhing under his preſent condition, he could not be ſtirred without immediate danger to his life—

The following is a copy of a correſpondence between Theobald Wolfe Tone and major general the Earl of Cavan, dated Derry Priſon, 22 Brumaire, an. 6, 3d Nov. 1798, N. S.

"*My Lord.*

"On my arrival here, Major Cheſter informed me that his orders from your Lordſhip in conſequence, as I preſume, of the direction, of government, were, that I ſhould be put in irons: I take it for granted, theſe orders were iſſued in ignorance of the rank I have the honor to hold in the armies of the French republic; I am, in conſequence, to apprize your lordſhip, that I am breveted as chief de brigade in the infantry, ſince the firſt Meſſidor an. 4; that I have been promoted to the rank of adjutant-general the 2d Nivoſe, an. 6; and finally, that I have ſerved as ſuch, attached to General Hardy, ſince the 3d Thermidor an. 6, by virtue of the orders of the miniſter at war. Major Cheſter, to whom I have ſhewn my commiſſion can ſatisfy your Lordſhip as to the fact, and General Hardy will aſcertain the authenticity of the documents.

"Under theſe circumſtances, I addreſs myſelf to your lordſhip, as a man of honor and a ſoldier; and I do proteſt, in the moſt preciſe and ſtrongeſt manner, againſt the indignity intended againſt the honor of the French army in my perſon; and I claim the rights and privileges of a priſoner of war, agreeably to my rank and ſituation in an army not leſs to be reſpected in all points, than any other which exiſts in Europe.

"From the ſituation your lordſhip holds under this government, I muſt preſume you have a diſcretionary power to act according to circumſtances; and I cannot for a moment doubt but what I have now explained to your Lordſhip will induce you to give immediate orders that the honor of the French nation and the French army be reſpected in my perſon; and that of courſe I ſhall ſuffer no coercion other than is common with the reſt of my brave comrades, whom the fortune of war has for the moment deprived of their liberty.—I am, my Lord, with great reſpect.

"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,
"T. W. TONE, *dit* Smith, adj. gen."

ANSWER,

From major-general the Earl of Cavan, to Theobald Wolfe Tone.

"Raphoeanna, November 3, 1798.

SIR,

"I have received your letter of this date, from Derry goal, in which you inform me that you conſider your being ordered into irons as an inſult and degradation to the rank you hold in the army of the French republic, and that you proteſt, in the moſt preciſe and ſtrongeſt manner againſt ſuch indignity. Had you been a native of France, or of any other country not belonging to the Britiſh empire, indiſputably it would be ſo; but the motive that directed me to give the order I did this morning, for your being put in irons, was, that I looked on you (and you have proved yourſelf) a traitor and rebel to your ſovereign and native country, and as ſuch you ſhall be treated by me.

"I ſhall enforce the order I gave this morning, and I lament, as a man, the fate that awaits you; every indulgence ſhall be granted you by me individually, that is not inconſiſtent with my public duty.

"I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,
"CAVAN, major-general."

NORFOLK, January 8.

The brig Induſtry, Capt. Lombard, in 20 days from Jamaica, bound to this port, was blown aſhore on Saturday evening, on Willoughby beach.

By ſome gentlemen, paſſengers in the above veſſel, we are informed, that about the 19th of Dec. a brig arrived at Kingſton, after a ſhort paſſage from Ireland, and brought accounts of Admiral Lord Duncan having captured ſix Dutch ſhips of the line, that were attempting to get out of the Texel.—Kingſton was illuminated on the evening the news arrived there.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, North-Carolina, December 26th, '98.

"ON the 24th our State Legiſlature roſe, after a ſeſſion of 36 days. It is with honor to themſelves, and with pleaſure I remark it, that the utmoſt harmony and good-will ſubſiſted among the members; for though there is a little difference of opinion as to the policy of ſome of the meaſures of the Federal government, yet they ſcouted every thing like jacobin violence, or illegal cenſure on the conſtituted authorities of their country, and agreed in the good old maxim, "United we ſtand, and divided we fall"—and this impreſſion when the *violent* reſolutions from Kentucky were communicated and read in the houſe of commons about the *Alien and Sedition laws* paſſed laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, they were ſent to the Senate, where, after being read they were *laid on the table* without further order.

The Legiſlature has alſo voted a warm addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, expreſſive of their approbation and confidence in his conduct—this had a feeble oppoſition in the commons, but was carried unanimous in the Senate."

January 18.

We have received by the Pinckney, arrived at New York, from Cadiz, the following IMPORTANT LETTER, from our Conſul at Algiers, to Joſeph Yznardi, Eſq;

(CIRCULAR.)

Algiers, 9th Oct. 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you that on the 5th inſt. was ſent into, this port, by an Algerine corſair of 16 guns, the brig Mary of Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo of wines. Said brig had an American ſea letter and regiſter, but no Mediterranean paſſport—The treaty concluded, fifth Sept. 1795, between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the latter part of the 4th article of ſaid treaty runs thus: "That 18 months ſhall be the term allowed for furniſhing the veſſels of the United States with paſſports."

This veſſel having no M. Paſſport by the Algerine marine laws, and the caution of this government with all nations they are at peace with is, that it is by the Mediterranean paſſport, and real American colours, that the ſaid veſſel is known to be, by the Barbary States a veſſel they are at peace with. The fatal conſequence of having no M. paſſport is, that the maſter and crew are liable to be made ſlaves, the veſſel and cargo declared a legal prize—But the Dey and Miniſtry, by the greateſt efforts on my part, and by the influence of our friends, finally this day liberated the crew, paſſengers, veſſel and cargo; declaring that if ever any other American veſſels ſhould be brought into their ports having no M. paſſports, that they will be condemned as legal prizes. If there is a deficiency in the paſſport, the part which each of the Algerine corſairs have not agreeing with the cut of the paſs which the merchant veſſel of the United States has, the cargo will be condemned—this is the cuſtom of this government with all nations they are at peace with, and of which circumſtance I have known many inſtances during my captivity of 20 years and 41 days.—The 8th article of the Treaty of the United States with Algiers is as follows:—"That any citizen of the United States, having bought any prize condemned by the Algerines, ſhall not be re-captured by the corſairs of the regency then at ſea; although they have no M. paſſport, a certificate from the American Conſul reſident, being deemed ſufficient, until ſuch paſſports can be procured."

By this it is fully clear, that any veſſel purchaſed in Europe by the citizens of the United States, is liable to be made a prize, ſaid veſſel having no American paſſport. In conſequence, I forewarn all citizens of the United States of the danger they run in riſking their liberty, veſſels, and property, for the want of a good M. paſſport.

I am exceedingly ſorry to obſerve, that our M. paſſport, does not agree at the top with that exactneſs, which is neceſſary to inſure ſafety, and there ſhould be ſome other on better parchment adopted—and it is alſo requiſite that all citizens of the United States, marines and paſſengers on board American or any other veſſels, ſhould have a certificate of their citizenſhip with them, and the ſeal of the United States or ſome ſimilar ſeal thereto, for theſe people to know thereby that they are Americans—thoſe button ſeals to a certificate, has not the deſired effect in this country.

Given from under my hand and the Conſular ſeal of the United States of America, in Algiers, this 9th day of Oct. 1798.

(Seal) (Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

P. S. Said Brig ſailed from St. Lucar 20th Sept. captured by the corſair 26 Oct. Lat. 35, 40, Long. 20, 30, Weſt. Seven of the crew ſtill remain on board the corſair.

January 21.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Betſy ſays, he was informed the day before he ſailed by a gentleman of information, that the court of Spain had ſent a ſpecial Envoy to Great Britain to negociate a treaty offenſive and defenſive between thoſe two powers, and to obtain a convoy for their Vera Cruz fleet, with money from South-America, which was ſtipulated ſhould be appropriated to the payment of the combined Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies, acting againſt France.

An American Eaſt Indiaman, ſuppoſed to belong to Philadelphia, was ſent into Guadaloupe about two weeks ſince.

Died, on the 27th inſt. at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, John Laurence, Eſq; an ancient and very reſpectable inhabitant of this city.

ALBANY, January 8.

There are two errors or prejudices, on the ſubject of government in America, which lead to the moſt dangerous conſequences:

It is often ſaid, that "the ſovereign and all other power is ſeated in the people." They poſſeſs it only on the days of their elections. After this, it is the property of their rulers; nor can they exerciſe or reſume it, unleſs it is abuſed. It is of importance to circulate this idea, as it leads to order and good government.

The people of America have miſtaken the meaning of the word Sovereignty: hence each ſtate pretends to be Sovereign. In Europe it is applied only to thoſe ſtates which poſſeſs the power of making war and peace—of forming treaties, and the like. As this power belongs only to Congreſs, they are the only Sovereign power in the United States.

We commit a ſimilar error in our ideas of the word Independent. No individual ſtate, as ſuch, has any claim to Independence. She is independent only in a union with her ſiſter ſtates in Congreſs.

[BENJ. FRANKLIN.]

PORTSMOUTH, (*N. H.*) Jan. 19.

Saturday night an attempt was made to ſet fire to the Continental armed ſhip, Portſmouth, by ſome perſons belonging on board ſaid ſhip; they had nearly accompliſhed their deſign, when the diſcovery was made; ſeveral brand ends were placed with ſome light ſtuff forward, concealed with a coil of rope; happily it did not kindle quick enough to do any material injury, before it was diſcovered by the centry. Five ſailors (ſaid to be Engliſh) belonging to the ſhip, ſuſpected of being concerned in this diabolical plot, have ſince been confined in irons, and wait the reward due ſuch infernal villainy.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 22.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, dated Dec. 8, addreſſed to a gentleman of this town, contains the following intelligence.

"Three French frigates, a brig and a cutter are arrived at Guadaloupe.—They had on board Destourneaux the agent of the Executive Directory, and Gen. Pelardy with 800 men, ſome reports ſay only 300. We have not been able to aſcertain the exact number, in conſequence of an Embargo laid on all veſſels in Guadaloupe, no merchant veſſel, has of late entered this port. We learnt however, yeſterday, by a French privateer, which appeared to have been ſent by expreſs from Gaudaloupe, but which did not anchor in our harbour, that Desfourneaux and Pelardy had taken the reins of Government, that Citizen Hughes was no longer inveſted with any authority, and that a month had been granted him to render his accounts.—It is even reported that the ſaid citizen is cloſely watched, that they are no ways friendly diſpoſed toward him. It is alſo aſſerted, that proclamations have been iſſued, to order all the negroes who had left the plantations of their ancient maſters, to return to their works and to forbid under pecuniary or even corporal penalties every captain of privateers to take on board any of the ancient ſlaves.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

Capt. Oldin, of the Brig Sea-Nymph, from Gibraltar in 66 days, brings intelligence, that the day before he ſailed his Britannic Majeſty's Ship Coloſſus, had arrived there from Naples with the information of a very ſevere engagement having taken place at Alexandria, in Egypt, between the Turks and the French, in which the former were victorious, though with the loſs of *seventeen thousand men*; and that Buonaparte and his army were entirely deſtroyed.

On the 31ſt of October, four ſail of the line, and fourteen tranſports, with 8,000 men, ſailed from Gibraltar, on a ſecret expedition. It was ſuppoſed with an intention of taking Malta.

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Since writing the above, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer made conſiderable exertions to find out Capt. Oldin, that he might learn from him, if poſſible, the particulars of an event ſo important in the politics of Europe, and ſo materially intereſting to all civilized ſociety. In Capt. Oldin, the Editor recognized an old and eſteemed friend, who favoured him with the following ſtatement, for publication, with an aſſurance that it might be depended on as *authentic*.

"On Sunday the 11th November, Capt. Oldin dined at the houſe of Meſſrs. Robert Anderſon & Co. of Gibraltar, in company with Judge Morriſon, of the Court of Vice Admiralty of Gibraltar who informed the company that Earl St. Vincents had informed him that the Britiſh ſhip of war the Coloſſus, which arrived the day preceding from Naples, brought *deſpatches* from Admiral Nelſon at Naples, to Earl St. Vincents which contained information of the Turks having attacked the army of Buonaparte with a formidable force conſiſting of *two hundred thousand men*.

"At the commencement of the action the French demanded quarters. This being refuſed them by the Turks, the French had no alternative, and they fought like madmen. The carnage was dreadful on both ſides. The Turks loſt 17,000 men; and of the French, only 400 eſcaped.

"What was the fate of "The Hero of Italy" himſelf; whether he was amongſt the fallen or the fugitives, had not tranſpired."

The French ſhips which had arrived at Gibraltar were ſhattered like honey-combs. The expedition from England arrived there about the 10th October, under the command of Sir Sydney Smith, and ſailed from thence in great haſte on the 21ſt. The fleet conſiſted of four ſail of the line, and 14 tranſports, having 8000 men on board. Its deſtination was by ſome ſuppoſed to be for Malta, and by others for Minorca. It was ſeen 3 days afterwards, beating to windward with an eaſterly wind. In conſequence of this expedition, all the merchantmen were debarred from a ſupply of water.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.

Lyon has iſſued a ſcheme of a Lottery, for raiſing 1100 dollars, "to ranſom him" as he ſays "from the oppreſſive hand of uſurped power."

Lyon is re-elected—majority 199.

January 24.

A reſolution has paſſed the Senate of this ſtate, *unanimously*, directing that a notification be iſſued to *Tristram Jordan*, Eſq; of Pepperelborough, to appear before the Legiſlature on the 13th day of February next, to ſhew cauſe, if any he hath, why an addreſs of both Houſes ſhould not be made to his Excellency the Governor, for the removal of ſaid *Jordan* from the office of Juſtice of the Peace. The reſolution was predicated upon certain words uttered by the ſaid Jordan, of the following import: "*that* JOHN ADAMS *ought to have loſt his head 4 years ago, that he was the cauſe of all the depredations on our commerce, that he duped President* Waſhington *to ſign the curſed Britiſh treaty, and then perſuaded him to reſign, that he might get his place, and then repeated that he ought to have loſt his head 4 years ago.*"

The Houſe of Repreſentatives concurred in the order of notice *without debate*, and without a *diviſion*.

NEWPORT, January 29.

A Meſſage, on the 18th Inſtant, was received in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the Preſident of the United States, with a very lengthy Communication and Deſpatches from Mr. Gerry, ſtating the whole Progreſs of his Negociation with the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs after the Departure of Meſſrs. Marſhall and Pinckney.—The Meſſage informed the Houſe that a Report from the Secretary of State thereupon would be communicated on the following Monday.

The Deſpatches were read in Part—at Length after near three Hours reading, the Houſe determined to have them printed.

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The Secretary of the Navy, in his Report of the 29th Ult. propoſes augmenting the AMERICAN NAVY by 12 Ships of 74 Guns.—A Navy of this Force, with as many Frigates, and 30 ſmaller Veſſels, is ſufficient in the Opinion of the Secretary, to ſecure our future Peace with the Nations of Europe. Had we poſſeſſed this Force a few Years ago, we ſhould have preſerved to our commercial and maritime Citizens FOUR TIMES the Sum neceſſary to have erected and maintained this Number of Ships, during the whole Time the War has exiſted, which is now forever loſt to our Country by the Depredations committed on our Commerce.

It is a moſt pleaſing Reflection that the different Departments of our Government ſo cordially harmonize in the Eſtabliſhment of a Navy. The Vice-Preſident of the United States, the Honorable THOMAS JEFFERSON, ſays "a naval Force is neceſſary for this Country (ſee his Notes on Virginia, Page 255) "what this ſhould be (he adds) I will not undertake to ſay. I will only ſay, it ſhould by no Means be ſo great as we are able to make it. Suppoſe the Million of Dollars, or 300,000 Pounds, which Virginia could annually ſpare without Diſtreſs, to be applied to creating a Navy. A ſingle Year's contribution would build, equip, man, and ſend to Sea a Force which ſhould carrry 300 Guns. The reſt of the Confederacy, exerting themſelves in the ſame Proportion, would equip in the ſame Time 1500 Guns more. So that one Year's Contribution would ſet up a Navy of 1800 Guns. The Britiſh Ships of the Line average 76 Guns; their Frigates 38. 1800 Guns then would form a Fleet of 30 Ships, 18 of which might be of the Line, and 12 Frigates. Allowing 8 Men, the Britiſh average, for every Gun, their annual Expence, including Subſiſtence, Cloathing, Pay, and ordinary Repairs, would be about 1280 Dollars for every Gun, or 2,304,000 Dollars for the Whole.—I ſtate this only as one Year's poſſible Exertion, without deciding whether more or leſs than a Year's Exertion ſhould be thus applied."

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It has been erroneouſly ſtated in ſome Papers, that the Secretary of the War Department has recommended the raiſing of at leaſt 20,000 effective Men; and that he ſuppoſes 50,000 neceſſary, to place us on a Footing of Security. This is a very great Miſrepreſentation—he only recommends that the Power to raiſe a proviſional Army of 10,000, which the Preſident is now authorized to do, in Caſe of actual Invaſion or imminent Danger of Invaſion, be extended to 20,000; and that "to be on ſafe Ground, our *Preparations* and *Supplies* ought to contemplate an Army of 50,000 Men."—He alſo propoſes a new Modification of the Military, which will tend to diminiſh the Number of Officers.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 15th Inſt. the Bankrupt Bill was read a third Time; and on the Queſtion, "ſhall this Bill paſs?" the Yeas were 44, Nays 47.

The Bill to puniſh unauthorized Envoys, has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, 58 to 37.

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MARRIED.]—At Middletown, (on this Iſland) Mr. SAMUEL MANCHESTER, to Miſs MAHITABLE COGGESHALL.

—And, on Sunday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. WILLIAM BROWNING, of South-Kingstown, to Miſs PHEBE T. COGGESHALL, both Daughters of the late Mr. Jonathan Coggeſhall, of that Town.

DIED.]—At Batavia, in June laſt, in the 31ſt Year of his Age, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, eldeſt Son of Mr. James Taylor, Cabinet-maker, of this Town; he was a young Man much eſteemed by all who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH HAMILTON, Widow, in the 49th Year of her Age.

—On Friday Evening laſt, Mr. HINGSMAN SYLVESTER, in the 31ſt Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Jan. 28.

ENTERED, *From*
Brig Clinton, Cook, St. Thomas's

CLEARED, *For*
Sloop Eagle, Earl, New-York
—— Laura, Willcocks, Charleſton
—— Polly, Kelly, Norfolk
Schooner Sally, Champlin, Havanna
Sloop Lydia, Spencer, Charleſton
—— Brandywine, Borden, Boſton

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Broad-Street, was, in the Night of the 25th Ult. attacked by ſome licentious Perſon or Perſons, who broke one of the Windows, and ſtove in Part of the Saſh, and did other Damage, they may be aſſured that ſuch daring Attacks upon the Peace of Society, and the Property of a peaceable Citizen, cannot long go unpuniſhed.——They may be further aſſured, that in a Country where happily the Laws govern, their Practices will ſoon be brought to condign Puniſhment.—The Subſcriber is under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of mentioning, that the Outrage above mentioned, is not the Firſt of the ſame Kind, which he has experienced; ſimilar Attacks have been made upon his Houſe ſeveral Times before, probably from the ſame Quarter:—For the Purpoſe of bringing to a ſpeedy Conviction and Puniſhment, the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of theſe daring Outrages, the Subſcriber hereby offers the above Reward, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and give Information of the Offenders, or either of them, or to either of the Offenders who ſhall diſcover and give Information of his Accomplices, or any of them, ſo that they or any of them may be proſecuted to Conviction.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 28th 1st. Month, 1799.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

MESS Pork by the Barrel,
Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel,
Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel,

He can Supply any Perſon, who may want to purchaſe, a large ſmall Quantity of Pork, of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 5, 1799.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 22.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, dated Dec. 8, addreſſed to a gentleman of this town, contains the following intelligence.

"Three French frigates, a brig and a cutter are arrived at Guadaloupe.—They had on board Deſfourneaux the agent of the Executive Directory, and Gen. Pelardy with 800 men, ſome reports ſay only 300. We have not been able to aſcertain the exact number, in conſequence of an Embargo laid on all veſſels in Guadaloupe, no merchant veſſel, has of late entered this port. We learnt however, yeſterday, by a French privateer, which appeared to have been ſent by expreſs from Gaudaloupe, but which did not anchor in our harbour, that Deſfourneaux and Pelardy had taken the reins of Government, that Citizen Hughes was no longer inveſted with any authority, and that a month had been granted him to render his accounts.—It is even reported that the ſaid citizen is cloſely watched, that they are no ways friendly diſpoſed toward him. It is alſo aſſerted, that proclamations have been iſſued, to order all the negroes who had left the plantations of their ancient maſters, to return to their works and to forbid under pecuniary or even corporal penalties every captain of privateers to take on board any of the ancient ſlaves.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

Capt. Oldin, of the Brig Sea-Nymph, from Gibraltar in 66 days, brings intelligence, that the day before he ſailed his Britannic Majeſty's Ship Coloſſus, had arrived there from Naples with the information of a very ſevere engagement having taken place at Alexandria, in Egypt, between the Turks and the French, in which the former were victorious, though with the loſs of *ſeventeen thousand men*; and that Buonaparte and his army were entirely deſtroyed.

On the 31ſt of October, four ſail of the line, and fourteen tranſports, with 8,000 men, ſailed from Gibraltar, on a ſecret expedition. It was ſuppoſed with an intention of taking Malta.

—

Since writing the above, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer made conſiderable exertions to find out Capt. Oldin, that he might learn from him, if poſſible, the particulars of an event ſo important in the politics of Europe, and ſo materially intereſting to all civilized ſociety. In Capt. Oldin, the Editor recognized an old and eſteemed friend, who favoured him with the following ſtatement, for publication, with an aſſurance that it might be depended on as *authentic*.

"On Sunday the 11th November, Capt. Oldin dined at the houſe of Meſſrs. Robert Anderſon & Co. of Gibraltar, in company with Judge Morriſon, of the Court of Vice Admiralty of Gibraltar who informed the company that Earl St. Vincents had informed him that the Britiſh ſhip of war the Coloſſus, which arrived the day preceding from Naples, brought *deſpatches* from Admiral Nelſon at Naples, to Earl St. Vincents which contained information of the Turks having attacked the army of Buonaparte with a formidable force conſiſting of *two hundred thousand men*.

"At the commencement of the action the French demanded quarters. This being refuſed them by the Turks, the French had no alternative, and they fought like madmen. The carnage was dreadful on both ſides. The Turks loſt 17,000 men; and of the French, only 400 eſcaped.

"What was the fate of "The Hero of Italy" himſelf; whether he was amongſt the fallen or the fugitives, had not tranſpired."

The French ſhips which had arrived at Gibraltar were ſhattered like honey-combs. The expedition from England arrived there about the 10th October, under the command of Sir Sydney Smith, and ſailed from thence in great haſte on the 21ſt. The fleet conſiſted of four ſail of the line, and 14 tranſports, having 8000 men on board. Its deſtination was by ſome ſuppoſed to be for Malta, and by others for Minorca. It was ſeen 3 days afterwards, beating to windward with an eaſterly wind. In conſequence of this expedition, all the merchantmen were debarred from a ſupply of water.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.

Lyon has iſſued a ſcheme of a Lottery, for raiſing 1100 dollars, "to ranſom him" as he ſays "from the oppreſſive hand of uſurped power."

Lyon is re-elected—majority 199.

January 24.

A reſolution has paſſed the Senate of this ſtate, *unanimously*, directing that a notification be iſſued to *Triſtram Jordan*, Eſq; of Pepperelborough, to appear before the Legiſlature on the 13th day of February next, to ſhew cauſe, if any he hath, why an addreſs of both Houſes ſhould not be made to his Excellency the Governor, for the removal of ſaid *Jordan* from the office of Juſtice of the Peace. The reſolution was predicated upon certain words uttered by the ſaid Jordan, of the following import: "*that* JOHN ADAMS *ought to have lost his head 4 years ago, that he was the cauſe of all the depredations on our commerce, that he duped Preſident* Waſhington *to ſign the curſed Britiſh treaty, and then perſuaded him to reſign, that he might get his place, and then repeated that he ought to have lost his head 4 years ago.*"

The Houſe of Repreſentatives concurred in the order of notice *without debate*, and without a *diviſion*.

NEWPORT, January 29.

A Meſſage, on the 18th Inſtant, was received in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the Preſident of the United States, with a very lengthy Communication and Deſpatches from Mr. Gerry, ſtating the whole Progreſs of his Negociation with the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs after the Departure of Meſſrs. Marſhall and Pinckney.—The Meſſage informed the Houſe that a Report from the Secretary of State thereupon would be communicated on the following Monday.

The Deſpatches were read in Part—at Length after near three Hours reading, the Houſe determined to have them printed.

—

The Secretary of the Navy, in his Report of the 29th Ult. propoſes augmenting the AMERICAN NAVY by 12 Ships of 74 Guns.—A Navy of this Force, with as many Frigates, and 30 ſmaller Veſſels, is ſufficient in the Opinion of the Secretary, to ſecure our future Peace with the Nations of Europe. Had we poſſeſſed this Force a few Years ago, we ſhould have preſerved to our commercial and maritime Citizens FOUR TIMES the Sum neceſſary to have erected and maintained this Number of Ships, during the whole Time the War has exiſted, which is now forever loſt to our Country by the Depredations committed on our Commerce.

It is a moſt pleaſing Reflection that the different Departments of our Government ſo cordially harmonize in the Eſtabliſhment of a Navy. The Vice-Preſident of the United States, the Honorable THOMAS JEFFERSON, ſays "a naval Force is neceſſary for this Country (ſee his Notes on Virginia, Page 255) "what this ſhould be (he adds) I will not undertake to ſay. I will only ſay, it ſhould by no Means be ſo great as we are able to make it. Suppoſe the Million of Dollars, or 300,000 Pounds, which Virginia could annually ſpare without Diſtreſs, to be applied to creating a Navy. A ſingle Year's contribution would build, equip, man, and ſend to Sea a Force which ſhould carrry 300 Guns. The reſt of the Confederacy, exerting themſelves in the ſame Proportion, would equip in the ſame Time 1500 Guns more. So that one Year's Contribution would ſet up a Navy of 1800 Guns. The Britiſh Ships of the Line average 76 Guns; their Frigates 38. 1800 Guns then would form a Fleet of 30 Ships, 18 of which might be of the Line, and 12 Frigates. Allowing 8 Men, the Britiſh average, for every Gun, their annual Expence, including Subſiſtence, Cloathing, Pay, and ordinary Repairs, would be about 1280 Dollars for every Gun, or 2,304,000 Dollars for the Whole.—I ſtate this only as one Year's poſſible Exertion, without deciding whether more or leſs than a Year's Exertion ſhould be thus applied."

—

It has been erroneouſly ſtated in ſome Papers, that the Secretary of the War Department has recommended the raiſing of at leaſt 20,000 effective Men; and that he ſuppoſes 50,000 neceſſary, to place us on a Footing of Security. This is a very great Miſrepreſentation—he only recommends that the Power to raiſe a proviſional Army of 10,000, which the Preſident is now authorized to do, in Caſe of actual Invaſion or imminent Danger of Invaſion, be extended to 20,000; and that "to be on ſafe Ground, our *Preparations* and *Supplies* ought to contemplate an Army of 50,000 Men."—He alſo propoſes a new Modification of the Military, which will tend to diminiſh the Number of Officers.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 15th Inſt. the Bankrupt Bill was read a third Time; and on the Queſtion, "ſhall this Bill paſs?" the Yeas were 44, Nays 47.

The Bill to puniſh unauthorized Envoys, has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, 58 to 37.

—

MARRIED.]—At Middletown, (on this Iſland) Mr. SAMUEL MANCHESTER, to Miſs MAHITABLE COGGESHALL.

—And, on Sunday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. WILLIAM BROWNING, of South-Kingstown, to Miſs PHEBE T. COGGESHALL, both Daughters of the late Mr. Jonathan Coggeſhall, of that Town.

DIED.]—At Batavia, in June laſt, in the 31ſt Year of his Age, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, eldeſt Son of Mr. James Taylor, Cabinet-maker, of this Town; he was a young Man much eſteemed by all who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH HAMILTON, Widow, in the 49th Year of her Age.

—On Friday Evening laſt, Mr. HINGSMAN SYLVESTER, in the 31ſt Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan. 28.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Clinton, Cook, St. Thomas's

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Eagle, Earl, New-York

—— Laura, Willcocks, Charleſton

—— Polly, Kelly, Norfolk

Schooner Sally, Champlin, Havanna

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JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 28th 1st. Month, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

MESS Pork by the Barrel,
Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel,
Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel,

He can Supply any Perſon, who may want to purchaſe, a large ſmall Quantity of Pork, of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bale or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Found in the pocket of a French Officer, under a ludicrous drawing of a Huſſar riding on an Aſs, which ſeemed very unruly.

FROM Rochefort, in de Bay of Biſcay,
Me come for de very fine whilky,
To make de Jacobin friſky.
And Erin may go Bray,
And Erin may go Bray!

Me get de mealy Potato
From de Iriſh Democrato,
To make de Jacobin fatto,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

Me get by de Guillotine Axes
De Rents, and de Tydes and de Taxes,
De Beef and de Pork and de Flaxes.
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

Me put into requiſition,
De Girl of every condition,
For Jacobin Coalition,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

De beef be good for my belly,
De veal make very fine jelly,
For me to kiſs NORAH and NELLY,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

De linen make ſhirt for my ruffle,
And Pat may go work with his ſhovel,
Or live in his d——d dirty hovel,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

By Gar you may grumble and prick,
But Jacobin always will ſtick,
While there's any thing to pick,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

Thanks to NEDDY and O'CONNOR,
Who did me de very great honor
To put me aſt'ride upon her,
And Erin may go Bray! &c.

For SALE, by
JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,

CYDER BRANDY of a ſuperior Quality, by the Pipe, Barrel, or leſs Quantity.

Alſo, a few Pipes Brandy diſtilled from Wines, equal to the beſt Spaniſh Brandy.

Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, having made Report, agreeably to Law, and the Council having received, examined and allowed the ſame, Notice is hereby given to the ſeveral Claimants, that by applying to the Subſcriber, they may receive their reſpective Dividends.

J. BOURS, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

THE Subſcriber informs the Thief, that broke into his Cellar, on Saturday Night laſt, that he was taken unawares:—But if he comes again, and gets away unhurt, he ſhall be forgiven.

SAM. CHACE.

Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale on a very reaſonable Advance, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good Coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He will give the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo, Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS
Haſt juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the firſt Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS—Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims againſt the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, July 6th, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Phyſicians attended to with the utmoſt Care and Exactneſs.

Medicine-Cheſts for Ships furniſhed with ample and ſuitable Directions, to be had at a ſhort Notice.

For SALE,

ONE Half of the Houſe, formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, being the Weſterly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or leſs, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Weſterly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Eaſterly on Land of Joſeph Cozzens.

Caſh, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to
SAMUEL ALMY.

Portſmouth, October 15, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,
Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,
Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Nov 27, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh by Flote Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

RAGS.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings and Land belonging to them.—At this Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport July 30th, 1798.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Found in the pocket of a French Officer, under a ludicrous drawing of a Huſſar riding on an Aſs, which ſeemed very unruly.

FROM Rochefort, in de Bay of Biſcay,
Me come for de very fine whiſky,
To make de Jacob n friſky.
And Erin may go Bray,
And Erin may go Bray!

Me get de mealy Potato
From de Iriſh Democrate,
To make de Jacobin fatto,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

Me get by de Guillotine Axes
De Rents, and de Tydes and de Taxes,
De Beef and de Pork and de Flaxes.
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

Me put into requiſition,
De Girl of every condition,
For Jacobin Coalition,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

De beef be good for my belly,
De veal make very fine jelly,
For me to kiſs NORAH and NELLY,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

De linen make ſhirt for my ruffle,
And Pat may go work with his ſhovel,
Or live in his d——d dirty hovel,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

By Gar you may grumble and pricko,
But Jacobin always will ſticko,
While there's any thing to picko,
And Erin may go Bray, &c.

Thanks to NEDDY and O'CONNOR,
Who did me de very great honor
To put me aſt ide upon her,
And Erin may go Bray! &c.

For SALE, by
JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,

CYDER BRANDY of a ſuperior Quality, by the Pipe, Barrel, or leſs Quantity.

Alſo, a few Pipes Brandy diſtilled from Wines, equal to the beſt Spaniſh Brandy.

Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, January 21, 1799.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, having made Report, agreeably to Law, and the Council having received, examined and allowed the ſame, Notice is hereby given to the ſeveral Claimants, that by applying to the Subſcriber, they may receive their reſpective Dividends.

J. BOURS, *Adminiſtrator.*
Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

THE Subſcriber informs the Thief, that broke into his Cellar, on Saturday Night laſt, that he was taken unawares:—But if he comes again, and gets away unhurt, he ſhall be forgiven.

SAM. CHACE.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo, Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS
Haſt juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the firſt Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS—Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims againſt the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and *House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they ell cheap for Caſh or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Phyſicians attended to with the utmoſt Care and Exactneſs.

Medicine-Cheſts for Ships furniſhed with ample and ſuitable Directions, to be had at a ſhort Notice.

For SALE,

ONE Half of the Houſe, formerly occupied by Walter Chaloner, Eſq; in Thames-ſtreet, being the Weſterly Part of it, and 150 Feet of Land, be there more or leſs, bounded Southerly on Land of Ebenezer Woodward, Weſterly on the Water or Cove; Northerly on Land of Job Chaloner, and Eaſterly on Land of Joſeph Cozzens.

Caſh, or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland, in Three or Four Months, will be taken in Pay.—Apply to

SAMUEL ALMY.
Portſmouth, October 15, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,
Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,
Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Nov 27, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh by Flote Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

R A G S.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

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